# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
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## Law of the United States.

*(BY AUTHORITY.)*

AN ACT

To prohibit intercourse with the enemy, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be lawful for any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or inspector of the customs, as well in an adjoining district, as that to which he belongs, to enter on board, search, and examine any ship, vessel, boat or raft, and if he shall find on board the same, any goods, wares or merchandise, which he shall have probable cause to believe are subject to duty, the payment of which is intended to be evaded, or have been imported into the U. States in any manner contrary to law, it shall be his duty to seize and secure the same for trial.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or inspector of the customs, as well in any adjoining district, as that to which he belongs, to stop, search and examine any carriage or vehicle of any kind whatsoever, and to stop any person travelling on foot, or beast of burden, on which he shall suspect there are any goods, wares or merchandise, which are subject to duty, or which shall have been introduced into the U States in any manner contrary to law; and if such officer shall find any goods, wares or merchandise, on any such carriage, vehicle, person travelling on foot, or beast of burden, which he shall have probable cause to believe are subject to duty, or have been unlawfully introduced into the U. States, he shall seize and secure the same for trial. And, if any of the said officers of the customs shall suspect that any goods, wares or merchandise, which are subject to duty, or which shall have been introduced into the U States contrary to law, or concealed in any particular dwelling houses, store or other building, he shall, upon proper application, upon oath, to any judge or justice of the peace, be entitled to a warrant, directed to such officer, who is hereby authorised to serve the same, to enter such house, store, or other building, in the day time only, and there to search and examine whether there are any such goods, wares or merchandise, which are subject to duty, or have been unlawfully imported; and if on such search or examination, any such goods, wares or merchandise shall be found, which there shall be probable cause, for the officer making such search or examination, to believe are subject to duty, or have been unlawfully introduced into the U. States, he shall seize and secure the same for trial.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen or citizens of the U. States, or any person or persons inhabiting the same, shall transport, or attempt to transport, over land, or by water, in whatsoever way, or by whatsoever means, naval or military stores, arms or munitions of war, cattle, live stock, any articles of provisions cotton, tobacco, goods, money, or supplies of any kind, from any place in the U. States, to any of the provinces or territory belonging to the enemy, or of which they may be in possession, such naval or military stores, arms, or the munitions of war, cattle, live stock, articles of provisions, cotton, tobacco, goods, money, or other supplies, together, with the carriage or wagon, cart, sleigh, vessel, boat, raft, or vehicle, of whatsoever kind, or horse or other beast, by which they, or any of them, are transported, or attempted to be transported, shall be forfeited to the use of the U. States, and the person or persons so offending or aiding or privy to the same, shall forfeit and pay, to the use of the U. States, a sum equal in value to the said enumerated articles, or other supplies, forfeited as aforesaid, as well as of the carriage, wagon, cart, sleigh, vessel, boat, raft or other vehicle, or beast used to transport the same; and the said citizens and persons so offending, their aiders and abetters, and also the owner or owners, of any of the said enumerated articles, or other supplies, knowing of such illegal act, and the owner or owners of the carriage, wagon, cart, sleigh, vessel, boat, raft, or other vehicle, or beast used with his, her or their knowledge or consent to transport the same, shall, moreover, be considered as guilty of a misdemeanor, & be liable to be fined, in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years: *Provided,* That nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit any transportation, for the use or account of the U. States, or any of them, or the supply of their troops or armies, whatsoever they may be.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That every collector, naval officer, surveyor, and inspector of the customs, shall, on probable cause, have full power and authority to seize, stop, search for, detain, and keep in custody, until it shall have been ascertained whether the same shall have been forfeited or not, all naval or military stores, arms, or the munitions of war, cattle, live stock, articles of provisions, cotton, tobacco, goods, money, or other supplies, transported, or attempted to be transported, contrary to the provisions of the next preceding section of this act, as well as the carriage, wagon, cart, sleigh, vessel, boat, raft, or other vehicle or vehicles, beast or beasts, used to transport the same. And if the officers authorised as aforesaid, or any of them, shall have probable cause to suspect a concealment in any particular dwelling house, store or building, of any naval or military stores, arms, or munitions of war, cattle, live stock, articles of provisions, cotton, tobacco, goods, money, or other supplies, with intent to be conveyed or transported, contrary to the provisions of the next preceding section of this act, they, or either of them, shall, upon proper application, supported by oath or affirmation, to any judge or justice of the peace, be entitled to a warrant, directed to such officer, who is hereby authorised to serve the same, to enter such dwelling-house, store, or other building, in day time only, and there to search for such said enumerated articles or other supplies as aforesaid; and in case any be found, to seize, detain, and keep in custody until it shall have been ascertained whether the same have been forfeited or not; and if such unlawful intent exist, as aforesaid, any judge or justice, acting upon probable cause as aforesaid, is hereby authorised and required, on the owner or owners of such enumerated articles, or other supplies, being brought on due process before him, to hold him or them to security, in a sufficient sum, with sufficient bail for his or their good behavior, as a person or persons suspected, upon probable cause as aforesaid, of carrying on trade or entercourse with the enemy; the said authority to bind to good behaviour, to extend also to the persons having the custody or charge of such prohibited articles or other supplies, with knowledge of the criminal intention to transport them as aforesaid: *Provided always,* That the necessity of a search warrant arising under this act, shall, in no case, be considered as applicable to any carriage, wagon, cart, sleigh, vessel, boat or other vehicle, of whatever form or construction, employed as a medium of transportation, or to packages, on any animal or animals, or carried by man on foot. And provided also, that all the said enumerated articles, or other supplies which shall be seized by virtue of this act, shall be put into and remain in the custody of the collector, or such other person as he shall appoint for that purpose, until it shall have been ascertained whether the same have been forfeited or not

Sec 5. *And be it further enacted,* That every collector of the customs shall have authority, with the approbaton of the principal office of the treasury department, to employ within his district such number of proper persons, as inspectors of the customs, as he shall judge necessary, who are hereby declared to be officers of the customs; and the said inspectors, before they enter on the duties of their offices, shall take and subscribe before the collectors appointing them, or before some magistrate within their respective districts, authorised by law to administer oaths, the following oath or affirmation, to wit. "I,———,having been appointed an inspector of the customs, within and for the district of , do, solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear or affirm, (as the case may be) that I will diligently and faithfully execute the duties of the said office of inspector, and will use my best endeavors to prevent and detect frauds and violations against the laws of the U. States. I further swear, or affirm, that I will support the constitution of the U. States."

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or inspector, when proceeding to make any search or seizure authorized by this act, shall be, and is hereby empowered to command any person who shall be within ten miles of the place where such search or seizure shall be made, to aid and assist such officer in the discharge and performance of his duty therein, and if any person, being so commanded, shall neglect or refuse to aid and assist such officer in making such search or seizure, the person so neglecting or refusing shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and not less than fifty dollars. And such officer may also demand, in cases of resistance, the assistance of the marshal of the district, or any of his deputies, who shall call upon the posse of the district, if necessary, in his or their judgment, to render effectual the execution of this act, and all citizens or inhabitants of the district above the age of eighteen years and able to travel, who refuse or neglect, on proper notice from the marshal or any of his deputies, to join such posse, shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted.* That the forfeitures and penalties mentioned in this act, shall be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered, or inflicted by action of debt or by information of indictment, in any court competent to take cognizance thereof, and try the same; and that all forfeitures and penalties so recovered by virtue of this act, shall, after deducting all preper costs and charges, be disposed of as follows:—one moiety shall be for the use of the U. States, and be paid into the treasury thereof, by the collector recovering the same; the other moiety shall be divided between and paid in equal proportions to the collector and naval officer of the district, and surveyor of the port, wherein the same shall have been incurred, or to such of the said officers as there may be in the said district; and in districts where only one of the aforesaid offices shall have been established, the said moiety shall be given to such officer: *Provided,* That where the seizure shall have been made by any inspector or inspectors, out of the presence of the collector, naval officer, or surveyor, such inspector or inspectors shall be entitled, in addition to such other compensation as may be allowed them, to twenty-five per cent on the moiety herein given to the collector, naval officer, and surveyor, as aforesaid, or to either of them. *And provided also,* That in all cases where such penalties and forfeitures shall be recovered, in pursuance of information given to such collector, naval officer, or surveyor, by any private informer, the one half of such moiety shall be given to such informer, and the remainder thereof shall be disposed of between the collector, naval officer, and surveyor, in manner aforesaid, and the same allowance of twenty-five per cent. to inspectors, when the seizure is made by them as aforesaid: *And provided likewise,* That whenever the value of the property seized, condemned, and sold, under this act, shall be less than two hundred and fifty dollars, that part of the forfeiture which accrues to the U. States, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to the payment of the costs of prosecution. *And it is further provided,* That if any officer or other person entitled to a part or share of any of the penalties or forfeitures incurred in virtue of the act, shall be necessary as a witness, on the trial for such penalty or forfeiture, such officer or other person may be a witness upon the said trial, but in such case, he shall not receive, or be entitled to, any part or share of the said penalty or forfeiture, and the part or share to which he otherwise would have been entitled, shall revert to the U States.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That if any suit or prosecution be commenced in any state court, against any collector, naval officer, surveyor, inspector, or any other person, civil or military, or any other person aiding or assisting, agreeably to the provisions of this act, or under the colours thereof, for any thing done, or omitted to be done, as an officer of the customs, or for any thing done by virtue of this act or under colour thereof, and the defendant shall, at the time of entering his appearance in such court, file a petition for the removal of the cause for trial at the next circuit court of the United States to be holden in the district where the suit is pending, and offer good and sufficient surety for his entering in such court, on the first day of its session, copies of said process against him, and also for his there appearing at the court and entering special bail in the cause, if special bail was originally required therein, it shall then be the duty of the state court to accept the surety, and proceed no further in the cause, and the bail that shall have been originally taken, shall be discharged; and such copies being entered as aforesaid in such court of the United States, the cause shall there proceed in the same manner as if it had been brought there by original process, whatever may be the amount of the sum in dispute or damage claimed or whatever the citizenship of the parties, any former law to the contrary notwithstanding: and any attachment of the goods or estate of the defendant, by the original process, shall hold the goods or estate so attached to answer the final judgment, in the same manner as by the laws of such state they would have been holden to answer final judgment, had it been rendered by the court in which the suit was commenced. And it shall be lawful in any action or prosecution which may be now pending, or hereafter commenced, before any state court whatever, for any thing done, or omitted to be done, by the defendant, as an inspector or other officer of the customs, after final judgment, for either party to remove and transfer, by appeal, such decision, during the session or term of said court at which the same shall have taken place, from such court to the next circuit court of the United States, to be held in the district in which such appeal shall be taken in manner aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the person taking such appeal, to produce and enter in the said circuit court attested copies of the process, proceedings, and judgments in such cause; and it shall also be competent for either party within six months of the rendition of a judgment in any cause by writ of error or other process to remove the same to the circuit court of the U States of that district in which such judgment shall have been rendered, and the said circuit court shall thereupon proceed to try and determine the facts and the law in such action, in the same manner as if the same had been there originally commenced; the judgment in such case notwithstanding. And any bail which may have been taken, or property attached, shall be holden on the final judgment of the said circuit court in such action, in the same manner as if no such removal and transfer had been made as aforesaid; and the state court from which any such action may be removed and transferred as aforesaid, upon the party's giving good and sufficient security for the prosecution thereof, shall allow the same to be removed and transferred, and proceed no further in the case: *Provided however,* That if the party aforesaid shall fail duly to enter the removal and transfer as aforesaid in the circuit court, agreeable to this act, the state court, by which judgment shall have been rendered, and from which the transfer and removal shall have been made as aforesaid, shall be authorised, on motion for that purpose, to issue execution, and to carry into effect any such judgment, the same as if no such removal and transfer had been made: *Provided nevertheless,* That this act shall not be construed to apply to any prosecution for an offence involving corporal punishment. *And provided also.* That no such appeal shall be allowed in any criminal action or prosecution, where final judgment shall have been rendered in favour of the defendant, or respondent, by the state court; and in any action or prosecution against any person as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such person to plead the general issue, and give this act and any special matter in evidence. And if in any such suit the plaintiff is non suit, or judgment pass against him, the defendant shall recover double costs.

Sec 9. *And be it further enacted,* That in any suit or prosecution against any person, for any act or thing done as an officer of the customs, or any person aiding or assisting such officer therein, and judgment shall be given against the defendant or respondent, if it shall appear to the court, before which such suit or prosecution shall be tried, that there was probable cause for doing such act or thing, such court shall order a proper certificate or entry to be made thereof, and in such case the defendant or respondent shall not be liable for costs, nor shall he be liable to execution, or to any action for damages, or to any other mode of prosecution for the act done by him as aforesaid: *Provided,* That such property or articles as may be held in custody by the defendant, if any, be, after judgment, forthwith returned to the claimant or claimants, his, her, or their, agent or agents.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That no citizen or person usually residing within the U. States, shall be permitted to cross the frontier into any of the provinces or territory belonging to the enemy, or of which he may be possessd, without a passport first obtained from the secretary of state, the secretary of war, or other officer, civil or military, authorised by the President of the U. States, to grant the same, or from a governor of a state or territory; nor shall any citizen, or person residing as aforesaid, of his own accord, upon any pretence whatsoever, be permitted, without such passport, to go on board of any of the ships, or vessels, or boats, of the enemy, on the lakes, along the seaboard, or elsewhere within the bays, sounds, rivers, or waters of the U. States, or to hold any intercourse with such enemy, or with any officer thereof; nor shall any citizen or person residing as aforesaid, be permitted, without such passport, to visit or go to any camp of the enemy established within the limits of the U. States, or elsewhere, or to hold any intercourse with the same, or with any officer belonging thereto, and whosoever shall voluntarily offend against any of the prohibitions aforesaid, mentioned in this section, shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years. And every person coming from any of the enemy's provinces or territory, in the U. States, shall report himself forthwith, or as soon as practicable thereafter, to the military commander, or to the collector, or other chief officer of the customs, where there may be no collector, of the district within which he may first arrive; upon pain, wherever the same is omitted, of being liable to the same prosecution and punishment, as is above provided in cases of unlawful intercourse with the enemy, without the authority of a passport.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted.* That any person or persons found hovering upon the frontier, near any of the provinces or territory belonging to the enemy, or of which he may be possessed, or travelling towards and near the same, at a distance from his or their usual place of abode or residence, and without any lawful business requiring his or their attendance there, and without a passport, shall be liable to be held to security for his or their good behavour, in the manner pointed out in the fourth section of this act, as a person or persons suspected, upon probable cause, of being engaged in unlawful trade or intercourse with the enemy: *Provided always,* That nothing contained in any part of this act shall be construed to alter, in any respect the law, of treason.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the President of the U. States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ, under proper instructions to be by him given, in cases of resistance, such part of the land and naval forces of the U. States, or of the militia thereof, as shall be judged necessary, for the purpose of aiding and co-operating with the officers of the customs, and all other civil magistrates, in seizing and securing persons engaged, or suspected upon probable cause as aforesaid, to be engaged, in unlawful trade or intercourse with the enemy as aforesaid, together with the articles, or supplies, or vessels, boats, vehicles, or animals, employed as aforesaid, in such trade or entercourse, and searching for and seizing any property subject to duty, or which has been unlawfully imported.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue in force during the continuance of the present war between the U. States and Great Britain, and no longer: *Provided,* That the termination of said war shall not be construed to stop or annul any proceedings that may theretofore have been commenced, or concluded, or in any way destroy or impair any rights or privileges accruing under, secured, or given, by virtue of this act, but as applicable to any transaction prior thereto, the same proceedings shall and may be had, as though this act were in full force.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President, pro tempore, of the Senate.
February 4, 1815.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.


JUST RECEIVED

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Festoons of Fancy;

*By WILLIAM LITTELL, Esquire.*

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Containing an interesting account of the hardships, sufferings, battles, and defeat of the Kentucky Volunteers and Regulars, commanded by Brigadier General James Winchester, in the years 1812 & '13. To which is added a GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION of the North-Western section of the state of Ohio—Price 25 cents.

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ON THE REV. MR. BLYTHE'S

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BY AMERICANUS.

MUSKETS & RIFLES.

U. S. Ordnance Department, *Washington City, Nov. 19*

PROPOSALS will be received at the United States' Ordnance Department, Washington City, from companies or individuals, in any section of the western states, for the supply of the following articles:

*Muskets with Bayonets.*

A wiper to each musket and twelve screw drivers and bullet screws to every hundred muskets.

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With each rifle a wiper and bullet mould, and eleven ball screws and screw drivers with every hundred rifles.

Patterns for the muskets and rifles will be furnished; and the articles when completed for delivery will be inspected by an officer to be appointed by this department. Satisfactory security will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts.

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Contracts for an immediate or early supply are desired; but they will also be continued for certain quantities throughout the succeeding year, or years, as may be agreed upon.

In any district where there may be an officer of the ordnance department stationed, the proposals may be made through him, if preferred.

☞ The Printers of the laws of the United States in the southern and western states, will be pleased to give the foregoing a few insertions in their respective papers, and transmit their accounts for settlement. 8

SEGARS.

One or two good hands at making Segars are wanted—Inquire of the PRINTER

Lexington Feb. 25—9—3


## CONGRESS.

### DEFENCE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

*IN SENATE—FEBRUARY 15.*

### MR. FROMENTIN'S REMARKS,

On the resolution reported by Mr. Giles, Chairman of the Military committee, expressive of the high sense entertained by Congress of the patriotism and good conduct of the people of Louisiana and New-Orleans during the late military operations before that city.

Mr. President—The resolution now under consideration seems to call for a few remarks from those who have the honor to represent on this floor the country upon whose inhabitants the mark of signal favor contemplated by the resolution is now proposed to be conferred. It would ill become me on this occasion to affect a vain modesty, equally injurious to the virtues which have deserved, and to the generous discernment which is going to bestow approbation.

Mr President, we have often been called upon since the beginning of this war to give thanks to the intrepidity of our military leaders, and to the undaunted bravery of their troops. We have just now, by a unanimous vote, awarded the same tribute to Jackson and to his followers. To Jackson—this name henceforth wants none of the meritricious epithets of courtesy—To Jackson, whose laurels on the ever-memorable 8th of January will adorn the fairest page of American military history—To Jackson, whose unheard of achievements, having no precedents in the past, seem to bid defiance to the future. Through this beloved general we give the same unanimous thanks to his followers. I will not, sir, give them the sir-name of invincibles; be it enough for their glory, that they have proved to the world that if, until they landed in Louisiana, the soldiers of Lord Wellington had been unconquered, they were not unconquerable.

Sir, with heartfelt gratitude I joined in the vote just given in honor to those valient men. Let us now pass from the review of the brilliant and exterminating virtues exhibited on the field of battle, to the contemplation of the modest and saving virtues exhibited in the city of New-Orleans.

So far had the campaign in Florida been prolonged beyond the time contemplated at its beginning, that winter was threatening before the Tennessee militia, under Gen. Coffee, hastily collected from a summer expedition, were disbanded, to be recalled again under the banners of their country before they had reached their homes, in order to defend a distant state against the invasion of an enemy more numerous and more formidable than the enemy they had subdued. So ardent and so anxious was the zeal of our Tennessee and Kentucky brethren, headed by Carroll, Thomas and Adair, that, regardless of the inclemencies of the approaching season, they listened to no voice but the voice of their invaded country; they are sensible of no want but the want of meeting the enemy.

Already has the Mississippi received the brave who are destined to add such a celebrity to its fame; already has its rapid current brought them within a short distance of the spot poluted by the foot of an invading foe; a more terrible enemy than the one they were ready to encounter had nearly overcome them.

Frost, threatened in his long enjoyed empire over the northern lakes of America, made an effort in December last to establish his empire over the mouth as it has usurped it over the head of the Mississippi.* Not far from the tropics the ruthless invader shook his icy bristles, for a few days the mouth of our creeks were sealed up by the tyrants; but assistance was at hand from above. This winter, Mr. President, was fertile in prodigies A genial sun had arisen in the west whose powerful and revivifying rays soon expelled the monster and compelled him to fly back to his uncontrolled patrimonial haunts in the caverns of the lakes, and in the recess of the wildernesses of Canada, a forerunner, Mr. President, of the fate which in a few days was to befall his co-invader and British ally. Have I, Mr. President, in attempting to give you an idea of a natural phenomenon in Louisiana, given you a true picture of the real scenes which in the mean time were acting on that interesting theatre?

Yet during the temporary reign of the tyrant, our soldiers, for the reason above stated, unprepared to withstand his attacks, were suffering severely. Are those brave men who have sacrificed every thing to run to the relief of their distant friends, to be doomed to fall a victim to their own generosity? Forbid it humanity, forbid it patriotism, forbid it gratitude!

I wish, Mr. President, I had it in my power to delineate with proper colors the interesting spectacle which New-

*It is a fact not less true than extraordinary, that on the 23d December last, when the St. Lawrence and the northern lakes were quite free from ice, the Bayou St. John, behind the city of New-Orleans, was frozen over

Orleans exhibited in those distressing days. Not a man unengaged in repelling the enemy, not a woman not affording the most zealous assistance and co-operation in preparing clothing and every other necessary comfort for their protectors. Accompany me Mr. President, within those walls a few days ago the assylum of hundreds of young females, taught by the precepts and by the examples of their pious and respectable mistresses all the virtues and all the accomplishments, which are soon to be the ornaments of society. How changed is the scene! Those grates never before opened but to religion, are now thrown open for the reception of suffering, of bleeding humanity. Under the pious direction of their respectable relgious chief the nunery of New-Orleans is converted into an hospital for our sick and wounded. The holy flame spreads with rapidity. Every soldier in a distant land has found a brother. Every sick individual has found a family.

Mr. President, I rejoice, that the resolution reported by the honorable chairman of the militia committee embraces the cases I have briefly alluded to. Sir, valor is the natural growth of every clime of this extensive empire. Even in the very few actions during the war in which victory did not perch on our banners, as evinced by a late celebrated case connected with the capture of this city, scrutinizing justice has pronounced that examples of conspicuous individual bravery have not been wanting. I shall always be proud of the opportunity afforded to pay to courage the just tribute due to it by a greatful people. But when it is right thus to encourage valor, can it be wrong to encourage humanity? Valor, Humanity—Inseperable Sisters! The first has delivered our country from an invading foe—the second has healed the wounds of a bleeding friend, and of a bleeding enemy, since no longer with arms in his hands, to be treated as a friend: Both united will continue to secure to our arms the favor of an avenging and merciful God, and will wrest from a vanquished enemy, and obtain from an admiring world, the applause due to a conqueror terrible in battle, in victory merciful.

## MR. BROWN'S REMARKS.

Mr President—Having the honor to represent the state which has been the theatre of the events which it is the object of these resolutions to commemorate, it might be considered an evidence of great insensibility on my part, did I not rise for the purpose of expressing my most hearty approbation of them.

The reflecting mind, in reviewing the eventful measures by which the people of Louisiana have been conducted from a position of extreme peril, to a state of perfect security, is irresistibly led to acknowledge the protecting hand of an all-wise and beneficent Providence, whose dispensations it is our duty, in greatful humility, to revere.

The richest reward which a nation can bestow on its distinguished benefactors, is to be found in the unanimous expression of a nation's gratitude. On no occasion has the united voice of national feeling been more distinctly heard, than on that which is the subject of our present deliberations. The measures adopted by General Jackson for the protection of Louisiana and their happy results, have been succinctly detailed in his own simple, perspicuous, and modest narrative. It is not now necessary to recapitulate the facts. It is enough that we fix our admiring eyes on their fortunate results. If to disconcert the gigantic plans of the enemy—to disappoint his extravagant expectations—to humble his pride—to destroy a great part of his hitherto invincible army—to expel them from our soil, and save a state to the union, and to accomplish all with a comparative loss unexampled in military annals, can entitle a brave general and a gallant army to the thanks of a generous people, then are General Jackson and his followers entitled to the wreath prepared for them by these resolutions. I shall not follow the deliverer of Louisiana through the blaze of battle and the shouts of victory. I am not so weak as to believe that my feble voice can add lustre to deeds like his—"to deeds without a name" The tears of admiration and gratitude which moisten every eye, whilst surveying scenes like these, admonish me, that it is best to indulge in the silent sentiment of unutterable joy.

The army of General Jackson was principally composed of militia corps, a species of force hitherto not considered as the most efficient, which had been hastily collected from the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and the Mississippi Territory.—It is equally honorable to these soldiers, and to their commander, that no jealousies or dissentions disturbed the harmony of their camp, and that all united in facing the foe with a courage, an energy and enthusiasm rarely witnessed in an army of veteran troops. All were animated by the same soul, and the only contest which existed among them was, who should be foremost in the hour of danger.

The citizens of Kentucky since the commencement of our present struggle have obtained a character so elevated for patriotism and devotion to the best interests of their country, that it can receive no additional lustre from any expression I can employ. The state of Tennessee has exalted claims to the approbation of the nation.—To that state we are indebted for the safety of our country when threatened by our savage neighbors, and the part which her citizens have acted on the late ever memorable occasion, will afford to their last posterity a rich repast in the page of impartial history. One-third of the militia of this state, having no exposed frontier to protect, and threatened by no immediate danger, cheerfully left their friends and their families and flew to the assistance of Louisiana. Generous people! On behalf of those you have succoured in the hour of peril, I thank you—from my heart I thank you!

Reflect Mr. President, on the rapid march of Gen. Coffee and his volunteers to Mobile, to Pensacola, to New-Orleans, a distance of more than one thousand miles—Consider the difficulties of the rout, and you will admire the perseverance of the commander and the patience and discipline of his troops as much as you will applaud the undaunted bravery they displayed on the memorable eighth of January. See the brave and indefatigable Carroll descending the Mississippi with an army of three thousand men, and accomplishing his voyage in a space of time considered too short to enable the greedy speculator, in search of a market, to conduct a single ark to the same point of destination. It is to such men and to such exertions as these that Louisiana is indebted for her safety, and so long as gratitude shall be considered a virtue, shall these brave men be held in greatful remembrance.

On so much of these resolutions, and other resolutions now under consideration, as relate to the militia and people of Louisiana, it would not perhaps become me to enlarge. Attached as I feel myself, to the generous people of that state, by the recollection of a thousand proofs they have given me of their kindness and confidence, I could not profess to be their impartial eulogist. That their conduct on the late trying emergency, has been such, as not only to fulfil the predictions of their friends, and efface the unfavorable prejudice of those who until now were strangers to their true character; but also to receive the approbation of the nation, is to me a source of inexpressible pleasure.

Mr. President, I fondly hope that the dawn of peace is about to break upon our beloved country. Cheered by its benignant rays, we look into futurity, and calculate the influence which the recent events at New-Orleans may have upon the destinies of this nation. To foreign powers, the lesson taught by them will be full of instruction. From the fate of a powerful army invading a portion of our country, hitherto considered the most assailable, they will learn that free men impressed with a sense of the value of their rights, and armed in defence of their own soil, are invincible. At home the effects of these brilliant achievements will be salutary and beneficent. Should the inhabitants of any portion of this union from incorrect sources of information have received impressions unfriendly to the character of the people of Louisiana, let them reflect on the events of the 8th of January, and those impressions will be completely obliterated. The ties of interest and of affection, which have long attached the western states to Louisiana have now become indissoluble. The purple stream of their best blood has united and mingled in the same channel, and has at once cemented their union, and that of their country.

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*Washington City, Feb.* 21.

The following most interesting Message was yesterday transmitted, by the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress:

*To the Senate and*
*House of Representatives of the U. States.*

I lay before Congress copies of the treaty of peace and amity between the U. States and his Britannic Majesty, which was signed by the commissioners of both parties at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, and the ratifications of which have been duly exchanged.

While performing this act, I congratulate you, and our constituents, upon an event which is highly honorable to the nation, and terminates with peculiar felicity a campaign signalized by the most brilliant successes.

The late war, although reluctantly declared by Congress, had become a necessary resort, to assert the rights and independence of the nation. It has been waged with a success which is the natural result of the legislative counsels, of the patriotism of the people, of the public spirit of the militia, and of the valor of the military and naval forces of the county.—Peace, at all times a blessing, is peculiarly welcome, therefore, at a period when the causes for the war have ceased to operate; when the government has demonstrated the efficiency of its powers of defence; and when the nation can review its conduct without regret, and without reproach.

I recommend to your care and beneficence, the gallant men whose achievements, in every department of military service, on the land and on the water, have so essentially contributed to the honor of the American name, and to the restoration of peace. The feelings of conscious patriotism and worth will animate such men, under every change of fortune and pursuit; but their country performs a duty to itself, when it bestows those testimonials of approbation and applause, which, are, at once, the reward, and the incentive, to great actions.

The reduction of the public expenditures to the demands of a peace establishment will, doubtless, engage the immediate attention of Congress. There are, however, important considerations which forbid a sudden and general revocation of the measures that have been produced by the war. Experience has taught us, that neither the pacific dispositions of the American people, nor the pacific character of their political institutions, can altogether exempt them from that strife which appears, beyond the ordinary lot of nations, to be incident to the actual period of the world; and the same faithful monitor demonstrates that a certain degree of preparation for war, is not only indispensible to avert disaster in the onset, but affords also the best security for the continuance of peace. The wisdom of Congress will, therefore, I am confident, provide for the maintenance of an adequate regular force; for the gradual advance of the naval establishment; for improving all the means of harbor defence; for adding discipline to the distinguished bravery of the militia, and for cultivating the military art, in its essential branches, under the liberal patronage of government.

The resources of our country were, at all times, competent to the attainment of every national object; but they will now be enriched and invigorated by the activity which peace will introduce into all the scenes of domestic enterprize and labor. The provision that has been made for the public creditors, during the present session of Congress, must have a decisive effect in the establishment of the public credit, both at home and abroad. The reviving interests of commerce will claim the legislative attention at the earliest opportunity; and such regulations will, I trust, be seasonably devised as shall secure the U. States their just proportion of the navigation of the world. The most liberal policy towards other nations, if met by corresponding dispositions, will, in this respect, be found the most beneficial policy towards ourselves. But there is no subject that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberation of Congress, than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence, and attained an unparalleled maturity throughout the U. States during the period of the European wars. This source of national independence and wealth, I anxiously recommend to the prompt and constant guardianship of Congress.

The termination of the legislative session will soon separate you, fellow-citizens, from each other, and restore you to your constituents. I pray you to bear with you the expressions of my sanguine hope, that the peace which has been just declared will not only be the foundation of the most friendly intercourse between the U. States and Great Britain, but that it will also be productive of happiness and harmony in every section of our beloved country. The influence of our precepts and example must be every where powerful: and while we accord in grateful acknowledgments for the protection which Providence has bestowed upon us, let us never cease to inculcate obedience to the laws, and fidelity to the union, as constituting the palladium of the national independence and prosperity.

JAMES MADISON.

*Washington, Feb.* 18, 1815.

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## RELATIONS WITH ALGIERS.

The following report, yesterday transmitted to the House by the President of the U. States, was read:

"The acting Secretary of state, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant, requesting the President of the U. States to cause to be laid before that House such information as he shall deem necessary to be communicated, touching the state of relations existing between the U. States and the Barbary powers, has the honor to state, that, according to the latest accounts from Morocco, Tunis and Tripoli, our relations with those powers remained upon their former footing, nor is there any particular reason to believe that any change has since taken place.

It will appear by the documents accompanying the message of the President to Congress on the 17th November, 1812, that the Dey of Algiers had, violently, and without just cause, obliged the Consul of the U. States, and all American citizens then in Algiers, to leave that place, in a manner highly offensive to their country and injurious to themselves, and in violation of the Treaty then subsisting between the two nations. It appears moreover, that he exacted from the Consul, under pain of immediate imprisonment, a large sum of money, to which he had no claim but what originated in his own injustice.

These acts of violence and outrage have been followed by the capture of, at least, one American vessel, and by the seizure of an American citizen on board a neutral vessel.—The unfortunate persons, thus captured, are yet held in captivity, with the exception of two of them, who have been restored. Every effort, to obtain the release of the others has proved abortive; and there is some reason to believe that they are held by the Dey as a means by which he calculates to extort from the U. States a degrading Treaty.

JAS. MONROE.

Department of State,
February 20, 1815.

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*From Cobbett's Political Register of Dec.* 24.

## LETTER V.

### TO THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL,

ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

My Lord,—The nation begin to suspect, at last, that this American War may prove an unfortunate thing. If your Lordship recollects, I taunted Johnny Bull, flouted him and gibed, when, at the out-set of this war, he crowed and cock-cock-caw'd, at the idea of giving the Yankees a good drubbing. If your Lordship recollects that I flouted wise John and told him, that, at any rate, I hoped, if he was resolved to enjoy this sport, he would never let me hear him say a word about the *Property Tax*, or, what he vulgarly calls the *Income Tax*. I knew from the beginning, that I should see him galled here. I knew that I should have him on his hip; and here I have him; for he is now crying out against the *Tax*, as loud as a pig under the knife of a butcher, though he, at the same time, seems to have no objection to the work of slaughtering going on. In short, so that he is safe himself, and pays nothing, his delight is in seeing war desolate the rest of the world. But he does not like to *pay*. Rather than pay, he would give the world a chance of being at peace, and of ceasing to bleed.

That so amiable a personage should meet with any rubs or crosses in life must, of course, be matter of regret with his friends, and must remind them of the maxim, that, as virtue alone is not, in all cases, sufficient to insure happiness in this world, the virtuous afflicted ought chiefly to rely on the world to come.—This sort of reliance is very suitable to Johnny, at this time; for he has not given the Yankees a drubbing; and yet the Income Tax sticks to him like bird-lime. The Times newspaper cheers him, indeed, by telling him, that he is *causing the Yankees to pay Taxes*; that though he so sorely feels himself, he does not suffer *in vain*; for that he is *making others suffer too*. To be sure, this is a consoling reflection; but still it is not quite sufficient to reconcile him to the continuation of the Income Tax, seeing that, when called on for the money, he sometimes forgets the delight of seeing others suffer, which he has enjoyed for his money.

But now, my Lord, leaving wise Johnny, amiable and honest Johnny, to his taxes and his hopes of giving the Yankees a drubbing, permit me to remind your Lordship, briefly, of the *origin of this war*; for, if I have life to the end of it, this origin shall not be forgotten. It is necessary, at every stage, to keep it steadily in view; for, unless we do this, we shall be wholly "*bothered*" out of it at last, as we were in the case of the French war.

The war against France was a war against *principles* at first; it then became a war of *conquest*; and it ended in being a war for *deliverance*. We set out with accusing our enemy with being dangerous, as *disorganizers of ancient governments*; and we ended with accusing them of being dangerous, as *despots*. The French were *too free* for us at the beginning, and *too much enslaved* for us at the end; and it was so contrived as to make more than half the world believe, that the Cossack were the great champions of *civil and political liberty*. So, that, when we came to the close, leaving the French nearly as we found them, not seeing tythes, monks, game-laws, gabelles, corvees, bastiles, or seigneurial courts re-established, we had spent more than *a thousand millions of pounds* in a war, of the first object of which we had wholly lost sight. We will not have it thus, my Lord, with regard to the American war. We will not suffer its first object to be lost sight of. Nobody, as to this point, shall be able to "*bother*" any historian who is disposed to speak the truth.

The war with America arose thus—We were at war with France, America was neutral. We not only exercised our known right of stopping American merchant ships at sea, to search them for *enemy's goods*, for *troops in the enemy's service*, and for goods *contraband of war* which species of search, and of seizure, in case of detection, Mr. Madison did not oppose either by word or deed. This was a *maritime right*, sometimes disputed by Russia, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden; but never give up by us, except for awhile, at a time of great danger. This right was never disputed by Mr. Madison during the French war—The exercise of it he submitted to without complaint. This was our "*right of search*;" and this right was enjoyed by us, without any complaint on his part; and this is the right which many people think he opposed, upon *that* ground they have approved of the war.

But the war had nothing to do with this right, any more than it had to do with our right of bringing coals from Newcastle to London. The war was declared by Mr. Madison against us, because we stopped American merchant ships upon the high seas, and *impressed people* out of them. We said, that we did this in order to recover *our own seamen*, who were frequently found serving in these American ships; but it was notorious, the fact was never denied, and never can be denied, that we *impressed* thus great numbers of *native Americans*, forced them on board of our ships of war, and *compelled* them to submit to our *discipline*, and to risk their lives in fighting for us. These are facts which can never be denied. Mr. Madison, for years, called upon us to cease this practice. We did not cease. He repeatedly threatened war, if we persevered. We did persevere; and, after years of remonstrance, he, or rather the two Houses of Congress, the real representatives of the people of America, declared war against us.

Here, then, is the cause of the war; the sole cause of the war; war, long threatened, and, at last, frankly declared, previous to any hostile act or movement on the part of Mr Madison, or rather the Congress. For, my Lord, thought Johnny Bull, wise Johnny, whose generosity would put all other nations into his own happy state; though wise and generous John talks about Mr Madison's hostility, it is in fact, the hostility of the *Congress*; that is to say, the hostility of the *people*; because the Congress are the *real*, and not the *sham*, representatives of the people; and, because, the Congress, who declared, and who now support the war, have been chosen *during* the war, and *just before it*. The Members of the Congress do not purchase their seats; no seats can be bought or sold; none of the Members can get any thing for themselves, or families, by their votes. So that, when they decide, it is, in reality, a majority of the people who decide; and the people did decide, that they would *resist, by force of arms, the impressment of their seamen*.

The people here generally believe what that infamous print, the *Times* newspaper, tell them, that the *people* of America never *complained* of such impressments; but the truth is, that, long before, *years*, before, the war was declared, complaints, and most bitter complaints, had rung through the country, against these impressments. Letters from the impressed persons were published without end. Affidavits proving the facts. Representations enough to make a nation mad with resentment; enough to drive even Quakers to arms. None of these have our newspapers ever copied. None of these have they ever made known to their readers. They have published the harangues of Goodloe Harper' H. G. Otis, poor Timothy Pickering, and other would be Noblesse. They have given us every thing from the free press of America, at all calculated to cause it to be believed, that the war is unpopular there; but not a word on the other side; not a word to let us see what were the real sentiments of the majority of the republic. I will now lay before your Lordship some of the complaints of the impressed Americans, as published in the American newspapers; for, I am convinced, that even *you* are not acquainted, fully of the nature and tone of those complaints, and, at any rate, the publications should, if possible, be rebutted on our part, seeing, that they must produce such hatred of us in the minds of the people of America, as will, if not by some means molified, lead to a never-ceasing hostility. Your Lordship will perceive, that these statements are sent forth with all the forms of judicial acts; that they consist of statements made on oath; that these statements are certified by legal magistrates, whose names are affixed to them; and that, of course, they are calculated to have great weight with the public. It is not a bad way to make the case our own; to suppose such complaints made in our papers against America, or any other nation; and then to judge of the effect that those complaints would make on the people of England, recollecting that the Americans are not base and cowardly more than we are.

[Here follow several depositions, copied from the newspapers, of impressed American seamen.]

Now, my Lord, I do not say that these statements are *true*. In spite of all the particular detail of names, dates and places; in spite of oaths and certificates, they *may be* false; but as it is to such statements that we owe this unfortunate war, we surely ought to endeavor to *prove*, that some, at least, of these statement are false. The republican newspapers teem, and teemed long before the war, with publications of this sort. The blood of America was set boiling with such publications. The vote of Congress for the war was the most popular vote ever given by that body. It is, therefore, of vast importance that these publications should be counteracted if possible. They are either true or false; if the latter, as I would fain hope, they can be easily refuted; if true, which it would be shocking to believe, certainly we ought to be very ready and forward to make atonement to the Americans for what they have suffered.

These statements have, too, produced another most serious effect. They have filled the crews of the American ships with implacable revenge. To the usual motives of patriotism and glory, they have added the still more powerful motive of vengeance. Against crews, thus animated, men under the influence of the mere ordinary motive to bravery, really cannot be expected to succeed without a great superiority of force. I leave your Lordship to suppose what would be the effect of statements like these, if the case were OURS. If we were at peace with all the world and were carrying on our commerce agreeably to the laws of *neutrality*, while the Americans were at war with some other power; and if the Americans were to Impress *Englishmen* from on board English ships, bringing up coals from Newcastle to London, were to force them into their ships of war, compel them to fight for America; and, in short, to occasion, in the English papers, statements such as I have above quoted. If this were the case, does your Lordship think, that *we* should be very quiet? And if such statements would be likely to set us in a flame, are we to suppose, that they have had no effect on the Americans?

Here, my Lord, as you well know, we have the real cause of that war, which, it is said, is now to engage *a hundred thousand men, two hundred ships of war*, and which cannot cost less than twenty millions a year. It has been asserted, that the Congress declared war against us to assist Napoleon on the Continent. This is so foolish, that the writers must think that they are addressing it to men little superior to brutes. It was impossible that the Americans could know where Napoleon was, when they declared war. It was impossible that their war should really aid him in his designs against Russia. It was against their interest that Russia should be crushed by any power, and especially by France. The other charge, that America, "like an assassin, attacked us *in the dark*," is equally false and foolish. How could an open declaration of war by a Legislative Assembly, after *repeated discussion*, be an act deserving such a description? How could that be called an attack in the dark, especially when it had been threatened for years, and when it was followed immediately by an offer for *a truce*, in order again to negociate for peace?

Here we have the real origin of the war.—Terminate as it will, this was its origin. This origin must not be forgotten, whatever efforts are made to put it out of our heads. When the war shall have ended, and we shall sit down to count the cost, this origin must be kept steady before us.

The *Times* and *Courier* are still labouring to persuade us, that there will be a *separation* of the American States; that the four New England States will declare themselves *independent of the General Government*, and will *form an alliance with Old England*. Now, my Lord, mind, I pledge myself, that, if any such proposition be seriously made by the friends of the famous Captain Henry, by the would-be Noblesse of Massachusetts, they will very quickly be decorated, not with coats of arms, but with coats of *tar and feathers*. The people of New England are "*essentially* Republicans." They have been, or, at least, a part of them, stimulated by very cunning men, to a violent opposition against Mr. Madison and the war. But only let them see the *real* objects of the Pickerings, the Otises, the Quinceys, &c. and the fall of these men is as certain as the return of Spring after Winter. It is not by a *large* majority that even the New England States oppose the war. It is barely "*touch-and-go*" with the Opposition, *even there*. What man in his senses, then, can place a moment's reliance on it? And, indeed, the only purpose that it is likely to answer, that of *deceiving us*, and inducing us to leave the New England seaports *safe places for the building of ships of war, and the fitting out of privateers*. The leaving of that part of the Union unmolested, while we attack the Southern States, is just what suits America. She has, in New England, unmolested ports and harbours, out of which to send forth ships of war to annoy our trade and engage our navy, and into which to carry her rich prizes. The Pickerings, the Otises, &c. I really believe * * * * * *
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But, hang them! my Lord, they are not worth your notice. They talk big, and hold themselves out as of great consequence; but they are poor things. Indeed, my Lord, they are.—Timothy Pickering used to be thought a very honest man; but after he was out of office, he seems to have abandoned himself to the revenge, which his disappointment created. He had not the virtue to follow the example of his venerable employer, Mr. Adams, who, upon being outvoted as President, by Mr. Jefferson, said, "I only wished to obtain a majority of votes, that I might serve my country, and now I shall endeavor to serve it by supporting him, who has that majority." Timothy Pickering, who had been, to the astonishment of all the world, his *Secretary of State*, who was no more fit for the office, than your coachman would be fit for yours, and who, of course, was inordinately proud of his sudden and unexpected elevation, became furious at the election of Mr. Jefferson, and has ever since been in a sort of mad fit, doing a hundred things, for either of which, in England, he would be sent to jail for a year or two at least. The truth is, that Mr. Adams had the *public good* solely in view, and that Timothy had an eye solely to his *private interest*. Hence the exactly opposite conduct of the two men, when the voice of the country put them both out of power. I am sure that your Lordship and your colleagues, especially your distinguished colleague now at Vienna, would scorn to purchase traitors in any country; but if you were so disposed; if such men as the famous Captain Henry could possibly prevail on you to lay out any of our money, in this way, on the other side of the Atlantic, such men, though so much applauded in the *Times* newspaper, would not be worth your purchasing.

This is the sort of stuff; this is the rubbish which the *Times* would have us *rely upon* for success against the Republic! I beseech your Lordship to consider it as it is the grossest deception that ever was attempted to be palmed upon mankind. Mr. Madison cannot *silence* these men. *He* has no sops. *He* has none of that potent drug, of the possession of which, Smollet tells us, Sir Robert Walpole used to boast. They will, therefore, keep on barking; but, my Lord, be assured, that they are wholly unable to bite.

I am, &c. &c.

WM. COBBETT.

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[* The writer here advances opinions respecting the persons named, of too gross a character to be copied into our paper.]—*N. Int.*

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**Elegant Masonic Diplomas,**
*On Parchment, elegant Embossed, and Hot-pressed Letter Paper, for sale at this office.*

# Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, MARCH 13.


☞ The letter of the Postmaster General to the Kentucky Delegation in Congress, in reply to our remarks on his official conduct, will appear in our next paper—when we also propose to accompany it with the "homage of our high respects" for this very unexpected honour.

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The last advices from Congress, state, that on the motion of Mr. Desha, the House of Representatives had voted to reduce the army to 6,000 men, which is 14,000 less than the number recommended by the Secretary of War—that bills have passed both houses to sell great part of the Gun boats; to prohibit the acceptance of volunteers and sea fencibles; to repeal the acts concerning the flotilla service and for purchasing fast sailing vessels of war. A bill is reported to prohibit the exportation of specie; and committees appointed to report on the expediency of an extra session of Congress. The proposal of Mr. Hawkins to compensate those who have suffered loss or damage by the protest of government bills, was laid on the table.

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Mr. MONROE has retired from the War Office, and is re-appointed Secretary of State.—Mr. GALLATIN is appointed Minister to France in the place of Mr. Crawford, who, it is said, has resigned.—Mr. ADAMS to London, and Mr. BAYARD to Russia.—The Congress frigate carries out Dr. EUSTIS as Minister to Holland.

The Military Committee have reported in the House of Representatives a bill fixing the Peace Establishment at 10,000 men—exclusive of the corps of Engineers, which is proposed to be retained as it now is—it is said the Senate are opposed to a reduction to that extent.—The General Officers to consist of two Major and four Brigadier Generals. Supernumerary officers to be discharged with three months' pay—To Major-Generals 2500 acres of land, &c.—640 to a Captain, and 480 to each Subaltern.—Privates 320.

Commodore RODGERS and Captains PORTER and BAINBRIDGE, are appointed Commissioners of the Navy Board, with permission to retain their rank in the Navy.

A bill is before Congress, for authorising the people of the Mississippi Territory to form a state government.—A proposal made to raise the wages of members of Congress has been rejected.—The bill which passed the Senate, granting to the widow of the late Vice-President the salary which would have accrued to him (upwards of $10,000) during the remainder of his term of service, had he so long lived, has been postponed in the House of Representatives.

The Republicans of Maine, tired of their connexion with the Henryism of old Massachusetts, have applied to the legislature of that commonwealth for permission to form that district into a new state.

Mr. WILSON, editor of the Trenton True American, is elected to the Senate of the U. States, from New-Jersey, in the place of Mr. Lambert.—BENJAMIN RUGGLES is elected in Ohio, in the place of Mr. Kerr.

*Before the terms of the treaty of peace were* KNOWN—that is, before the public knew whether IT WAS HONOURABLE OR NOT, the legislature of Massachusetts and the town of Boston, were rejoicing for it.

### FOREIGN.

The French King has ordered 100,000 men to be recruited for his armies.—The Russian and Prussian Courts, it is said, are contending at the Congress of Vienna for the freedom of the seas.—The DELIVERERS wish to partition Europe among themselves; but seem likely to quarrel about the spoil.—Prussia desires to hold Saxony, Russia, Poland, and the Stadtholder, Belgium; to which France seems to object.—A hot press for seamen took place on the Thames in December, which the papers say will continue until they raise 10,000 men. These circumstances may account for the Treaty of Ghent; an event, so unexpected to many of our politicians. Bonaparte is said to be seriously ill, and his pension withdrawn by the French Court.

All the southern Spanish ports except Lima, are reported to be in possession of the patriots.

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### A NATIONAL LOSS.

DIED—At New-York, on the 23d ult. ROBERT FULTON, Esq.

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COMMUNICATION.

We discover reports in circulation, that this town was splendidly illuminated for the return of peace, on the recommendation of the Trustees. It is proper to state, that resolutions to that effect were proposed in that body, which however were finally rejected; and that not more than a tenth of the citizens illuminated their houses on that occasion, many of whom done so under the impression that it would be general. The citizens of this town as it is their duty to do, acquiesce in the decision of the national government; though unlike some of the Eastern towns, they were not willing to rejoice for peace ON ANY TERMS, or to confess, what they did not feel, any dread of the enemy; and no treaty could please them much, which did not provide for indemnification for past injuries, and "free trade and sailor's rights."

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FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

### REFLECTIONS ON THE PEACE, &c.

The peace which has been concluded between this country and the British government, gives rise to much speculation and discussion with our politicians, and with almost every description of persons in this section of the United States.

With some it has been received as cause for great rejoicing, while others have viewed it as a measure of necessity—forced upon us by the weakness of our rulers, the profligacy of the opposition, and the late revolution in Europe, which terminated so favorably to British interests. Some are willing to use it as a stepping stone on which federalism is to ascend into the chair of state and power, whilst a different class of politicians consider it as auspicious to the cause of republicanism—and of the country; in affording opportunity to re-establish the credit of the government, and to prepare for a more propitious moment to assert the cause of "free trade and sailors rights."

If our government will use the peace, or rather the *truce* we have obtained, in this latter view, it will prove a blessing to the American people, otherwise it will prove the greatest curse that has befallen the republic since the adoption of Jay's infamous treaty.

If the government continues a standing force of about 30,000, soldiers taking care to make choice of our most efficient officers to command them;

If the government will seize upon the present moment to arm and discipline the militia—to increase our naval defences—to cultivate and to increase our internal resources—in making roads, canals, and in protecting American manufactures, thus weakening the all-corrupting influence of the British in our country; and lastly,

If the PEOPLE will but use this moment of the truce, to place *more efficient and independent men in Congress, and a more* ENERGETIC *man at the helm*, than they now have—then will the present peace be turned into the greatest good that ever happened to the American people, their independence only excepted.

But if we throw off all our armour of war, and yield every thing to *mercantile cupidity*, as before the war, and recline into our ancient apathy, then will the truce under the existing circumstances of the nation, hasten the downfall of our institutions.

The *people* in every section of the country, should enquire how their representatives in congress, have acquitted themselves. It is well known that by the imbecility, negligence, or by *something worse* of Congress, that in the third year of the war, our treasury was suffered to become empty, and our army was reduced to a mere skeleton. This was the fault, measurably of the President, whose duty it was, to have recommended, at the very commencement of the war, a practicable and efficient system of taxation, commensurate with the great wants of the government; *but for this, Cengress are emphatically to blame.* They are the most popular and influential branch of the government—they are the legislators of the nation—they abandoned the interests of their constituents, and but for the extraordinary efforts of *the people*, half our country would at this very moment have been in the possession of the British.

In our future elections we must choose men who have enough of energy as well as of sense—men who are not to be frightened by the tory conventions of New-England, who are not to be driven from the support of wholesome measures, because the private enemy calls them *Conscription! Conscription!* &c.

In our choice for a President we must take a man also, of sense and of energy. I don't mean that kind of sense merely that can pen a pretty proclamation or message; but that species of sense that understands the interests of the republic and will pursue them—that kind of sense which is not to be duped by British cunning and office-hunting intrigue. Nor do I allude to that kind of energy that yields to the clamor of our inveterate enemy, or that will abandon to the fury of a military mob an useful and able public officer; or that kind of energy which throws off old and faithful friends to make way for dubious new ones—I mean an *energy* the reverse of the kind just described—such as "cannot be shaken by any *changes of fortune*"

As for the *federal party* they stand disgraced and condemned before their country for their conduct during this war—they are unworthy of the country which heaven permits them to reside in. I allude not to the rank and file of the party: my remark is only intended to apply to their representatives in Congress, their editors of newspapers, and to their coadjutors in the pulpit. These have done all in their power to prostrate the country, by opposing their own government and advocating that of the enemy, by exciting opposition to the laws and rebellion against their own government.

The people have thus learned by the war who are their friends and who are their enemies. It becomes them to cherish the one and to keep a watchful eye over the other. They have found that the majority in congress, with a few magnanimous exceptions, have regarded office more than country, and that the federal party have shewn every disposition to *sacrifice* the latter for the former. *Hereafter we must not be deceived by names.* If a man wishes to be considered a republican, he must shew *by his conduct* that he regards the rights and interests of the people and the nation, more than any particular administration: because in being merely the advocate of the latter, he but evinces his friendship for office.

It rests with the people of the United States to say, whether their nation is to be one of the first or one of the least among the powers of the earth. May they decide in favor of themselves! A KENTUCKIAN.

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FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

### THE PEACE.

The war is over, and peace once more pervades the land. With our fellow-citizens we rejoice in its termination.

The appeal to arms met our decided approbation, and the justice of the cause inspired that patriotic enthusiasm so honorable to the brave inhabitants of the West.—If we have not succeeded to the full completion of our expectation, we have no cause to repine; but we have reason to rejoice and glory in the event. To every true hearted American it unfolds volumes of pleasing reflection, pregnant with rising greatness. The youthful soldier can say, I have fought the battles of my country, and stood forth against the veteran hosts of England's pride—whilst the disaffected and hireling apostates, have met confusion and dismay—our implacable and unnatural foe, has been taught a more profound respect.

The declaration of war received the welcome plaudit of the republicans in every section of the union;—but the oppositionists disappointed in their hitherto unwearied efforts to counteract the measures of government, instead of uniting in defence of their common country, seized the moment as auspicious to their dark designs—with a holy and pious zeal they endeavored to thwart every energetic operation, by promoting disunion, and openly threatening a dismemberment of the states—their hearts sickened at the success of our arms—and a discomfiture would have been the signal for revolt.

No selfish or unprincipled motive precipitated the American government into this contest. It was forced upon them by the unjust aggressions of Great Britain. All it contended for was, the unmolested and unshackled rights, which were given by the God of nature.—It is true there is no provision within the letter of the treaty which recognizes "*free trade and sailor's rights*;" but drubbed into respect, time, firmness, and a determined perseverance, will obtain the necessary concessions.

It remains for the government to profit by their experience. That they have committed errors there is no doubt. It was to be expected. The purchase, tho' dear, may hereafter be the salvation of our independence. It will link in closer union the souls of freemen—put to shame the traitor's face—command the respect of foreign nations, and render more stable our happy system than ever.

Citizens of Kentucky, brave sons of the West, you have done your duty—The best blood of our soil has flowed; but you have had your revenge—you will be enrolled in the historic page among the first and last in this glorious contest; and future generations will say, *you were worthy of your sires, and the sacred legacy which they bequeathed.*

A VIRGINIAN,
*Raised in Kentucky.*

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We learn, that orders have been sent from Washington for the immediate equipment of the Independence, 74 guns commodore Bainbridge, for sea; probably destined to the Mediterranean.

*Centinel.*

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[*From the New-York Gazette, Feb 24*]

A letter from Havanna, dated February 16, gives the following as the British account of the affair at New Orleans.

"Before this reaches you, you will have heard of the attack on New-Orleans by the English, with about 15,000 men.

"They were repulsed with the loss of their principal Generals and 5900 men. A great number of officers, some of them wounded, have arrived here from the expedition; and there are now seven British vessels of war which convoyed the troops into this harbor."

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### CANADA PAPERS.

*Monrteal, Feb 4*—The consequences of the capture of the U. States frigate President, (as regards naval glory there is nothing to boast,) are probably of great importance. Perhaps the President was ordered to India or to the Pacific Ocean, where she would have committed great spoliations on our commerce. In the latter region we have no force to oppose such a vessel, to our shame be it said; and in the former, where our strength is very great, much damage might nevertheless been done, on account of her superior equipment, and advantage in sailing; we have no ship in India which could come near her in chase. But something has been gained of no minor importance in the capture of this *sea-monster*; and this is in ascertaining her size, weight of metal and number of crew. Our *purblind* Lords of the Admiralty knew nothing of these profound secrets. It will now be the duty of Admiral Cochrane to inform them, and of Capt. Hope to see into the accuracy of the statement!

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MANILA, February 24.

Volcano of Albany, (province of Cumarines)—the most tremendous rupture commenced the last day of January, and the lava, &c. continued to issue 10 days; five towns destroyed, and 1200 people perished.

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BALTIMORE, February 21.

A letter from Philadelphia mentions that the writer conversed with a gentleman from Porto Rico, who saw another from Antigua, a short time before sailing, who stated to him that the action between the Chasseur and L'Espiegle, was considered as one of the most gallant since the war. The action took place off Barbadoes, 19th Jan. and lasted one hour. The L'Espiegle was almost cut to pieces and silenced; the Chasseur would have taken possession in 5 minutes, but for the appearance of a frigate.

The Chaseur was much injured in sails and rigging, but lost only a few men. Capt. BOYLE is safe. The L'Espiegle lost half her crew in killed and wounded. As soon as damages were repaired the C. was to sail from Martinique.

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CHARLESTON, February 16.

The flotilla of gallies and barges which sailed from the port on Friday evening last, under Commodore Dent, captured at Bull's Bay the schr. Brent, tender to the Severn (British) frigate, with two Midshipmen and 13 men. The tender was aground, and some part of her crew escaped in a small boat. The two officers, in company with the Commodore, reached town on last Tuesday night. The men arrived yesterday.

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NEW-YORK, Feb. 22—Noon.

ARRIVED—The sloop Margaret, Mattocks, 11 days from Havana, with molasses, sugar, and fruit to the master.—Passengers, Capt. Carran, of Elizabeth City, N. C. and Mr. J. Pomeroy, of Massachusetts. Left at Havana, schooner Argo, Smith, ready for Philadelphia, and two other small American vessels, waiting a chance to slip out. British ships of war were daily arriving from the Mississippi at Hanover, and sailing from that place, full of wounded troops that were at the battles at New-Orleans. The Plantagenet sailed from Havanna for England on the morning of the 11th inst. having on board the bodies of Generals Pakenham and Gibbs, and several wounded officers, among whom was Col. Thornton, who was also wounded at the attack on Washington, and whose life was dispaired of. It was understood at Havana that General Keene was recovering from his wound. The British officers who had arrived at Havana from New-Orleans said but little on the subject of the invasion of Louisiana, but, ackowledged they were defeated, and that they never witnessed such fighting in Europe, as was exhibited by our troops at New-Orleans. Amongst the ships of war left at Havanna, were the frigates Nymph and President, Carnation brig, &c. Capt. M. saw no cruisers on the coast.

Captain Maude, of the British Sloop of War *Favorite*, arrived here this morning from Washington, and proceeded to the Hooks, and will depart for England the first favorable wind. [*Gazette*

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*From the National Advocate.*

### ADVERTISEMENT.

*MISSING.*

Three well-looking, responsible men, who appeared to be travelling towards Washington, disappeared suddenly from Gadsby's Hotel in Baltimore, on Monday evening last, and have not since been heard of. They were observed to be very melancholick on hearing the news of peace, and one of them was heard to say, with a great sigh, "Poor Caleb Strong!" They took with them their saddlebags, so that no apprehension is entertained of their having any intention to make away with themselves. Whoever will give any information to the Hartford Convention of the fate of these unfortunate and tristful gentlemen by letter (post paid) will confer a favor upon humanity. The newspapers, particularly the federal newspapers, are requested to publish this advertisement in a conspicuous place, and send in their bills to the Hartford Convention.

P. S. One of the gentlemen was called *Titus Oates*, or some such name.

[Persons answering the above description have been seen hereabouts for several days; and, as the information may relieve the apprehensions of their humane friends, we could not conscientiously withhold it. Their business here is not known. One of them, it is reported, how truly we will not say, has been heard, with an inward groan, to exclaim to himself—"Othello's occupation's gone!"] *Nat. Int.*

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### CIRCULAR.

*To Officers superintending the recruiting of Regiments and Corps.*

Office of Superintendence of the recruiting service, City of Washington, Feb. 15, 1815.

SIR—The recruiting service is suspended until further orders.

You will immediately call in all your subordinate officers with their parties, and direct them to hand in to you their recruiting accounts, which, with your own, you will forward with as little delay as possible to the proper officers at Washington; those for bounties and premiums to the pay master general; those for contingent expenses to the accountant of the war department; and all accounts, returns and vouchers, relating to arms, accoutrements clothing and camp equipage, to the superintendent general of military supplies.

You will settle all accounts for the hire of rendezvous and quarters, and for all contingent expenses, and will take special care to prevent any waste of public property in the possession of yourself and your subordinates.

And as soon as you have collected your parties from their different rendezvous, you will report yourself, officers and men, to the adjutant and inspector general, for orders.

I have the honor to be, sir, your odedient servant,

R. H. MACPHERSON, S. R. S.

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## Young Ladies' Academy.

MISSES SPENCER & DE CHARMS,

INTEND opening an Academy for Young Ladies, on the first of April next, at the house lately occupied by Mr. GARNER, between the Georgetown and Henry's Mill roads, one mile from Lexington, where will be taught all the USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES OF EDUCATION.

The terms may be made known by applying at the Book-Store of William Essex & Son.

11–3 March 11, 1815.

## BOARDING SCHOOL
### For Young Ladies

Mrs. LOCKWOOD tenders her grateful acknowledgments to those who have so liberally patronized her during a residence of Eight years in Lexington, and announces to them and the public, her intention of recommencing her School on Monday, the 27th inst.

☞ Terms as usual.

11– March 11, 1815.

## FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND, lying on Water Street, opposite the new market house. It has a front of 22 feet on Water street, running back half the distance from Water to High street.—Enquire of the printer.

11–tf March 13, 1815.

## John T. Mason, Jr.

*ATTORNEY AT LAW,*

HAS removed his residence on Upper-street, to the house lately occupied by James Coleman. His office is adjoining his dwelling.

11–4 Lexington, March 4, 1815.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, about two weeks since, a NEGRO MAN named MOSES, the property of Mr. D. White, which I have an indenture on to work at the Carpenter's trade—he is about 28 or 29 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, very black, had on when he went away a pair of linsey pantaloons, light colour'd frock coat, and other clothing not recollected. The above reward will be given for apprehending said Negro and securing him in any jail, so that I get him, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

SAML. LONG.

March 13, 1815. 11–

## NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING RECOMMENCED THE
### Blacksmith Business,

AT his old stand on the Town Fork, near Yarnell's Paper Mill, wishes to inform his customers and the public in general, that he intends to work at his old low prices for cash—As he does not intend to keep a book, no credit need be expected.

PHILIP BRIM.

March 7, 1815. 11–3

## FOR SALE,

By JOHN FOY, at the Hon. H. CLAY'S GARDEN,

Early Frame Pea,
Early May do.
Early Charlton do.
Large Imperial Blue do.
Early Mazagon Beans,
Early Dwarf French do.
Fine Red Speckled do.

Lettuce, Raddish, Carrotts, Beats, Cucumber and Cantelope Melon Seeds—Mustard and Cress seeds, And a variety of FLOWER SEEDS.

11– March 11, 1815.

## Fayette County.

TKEN up by James Gibson, ONE BAY HORSE, 7 years 14 1-2 hands high, a small star and a white spot on his nostril; appraised to $35 before me this 4th day of December, 1814.

11–3 SAML. BLAIR.

TAKEN up by Volentine Martin, living in Fayette county, one DARK BAY HORSE, about 14 hands high, about 10 years old, one hind foot white, a small star in his forehead. Given under my hand this 5th November, 1814.

11–3 SAML BLAIR.

## Auction.

*THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK,*
Will be sold at auction,
SIX LIKELY AND VALUABLE
### *NEGRO BOYS,*

Aged from 15 to 28 years.

DANL. BRADFORD, Auc.

Lexington March 14, 1815.

## Notice.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

At the auction store of Daniel Bradford, Esq. on Cheapside, opposite the market-house, in the town of Lexington,

On Saturday, the 18th March next,
### *All the Personal Estate*

OF EDWARD J. TRACY, Dec.
Among which are a

### VALUABLE STOCKING LOOM,

Guage 18—A good RIDING HORSE, Saddle & Bridle, a first rate FIDDLE, FLUTE & CASE, 1 double barrel of good old WHISKY, & upwards of

### 100 pair Cotton Stockings & Socks,

not finished. Those who may wish to purchase the Stocking Loom, are requested to call at Mr. Lewis Sanders's Factory, and view it previous to the day of sale. Six months credit will be given, and negotiable notes, with approved endorsers, required.—The sale will commence at ten o'clock. All those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment—& those having demands against the estate are requested to make them known, that provision may be made to discharge them.

SAML. AYRES, }
JOHN CARTY, } Executors.

February 27. 9

## TOBACCO.
### *Two hundred Hogsheads*

First rate Crop Tobacco for sale, now ready for shipping. LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, 6th March, 1815. 11–3

## JOHN SCOTT, JR.

BEING about to depart for New-Orleans, informs the public, that his books, accounts and papers are left at the store of LEWIS SANDERS, Esq. where those who have business with him, are requested to call in his absence for a settlement of the same.

11–3 Lexington, May 8, 1815.

## Great Bargain.

A LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO MAN,

For Sale.—For terms, apply to

SADLER & SANDERS.

Lexington, March 9, 1815. 11–2

## Public Sale.

The subscriber will expose to public sale,
*On the first day of April next, on the premises, a*

### House & Lot,

ADJOINING the house in which he at present resides—it is a convenient situation for a family; but is peculiarly calculated for a Grocery Store, and an excellent stand for business. Also a quantity of valuable Household Furniture, and some good saddle and draught Horses—A handsome 4-wheel'd Carriage—an excellent plantation Wagon with the gear, together with several other articles.

And at the same time his valuable

### Dwelling House,

will be offered for rent. Annexed to the house are the necessary out-houses, garden, &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JACOB HULL.

March 7, 1815. 11–3

## Plastering & Stoco-Work.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG,

[*From Charleston, South-Carolina*]

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches:—Such as Stoco-work, plain Plastering; Corniecs, plain or ornamented; centre pieeces, plain or ornamented; colouring walls in various water colours; cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all or any of which, he will execute in the most expeditious and superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to employ him, will please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the corner of Mulberry and Short street.

ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG.

March 11, 1815. 11–tf

## Military Academy.

MR. DUNN returns his sincere thanks to the Gentlemen of Lexington for their liberal patronage last year, and informs them that he will attend here two days every week, for the purpose of instruction, on obtaining 15 subscribers.

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY DISCIPLINE,
BROAD SWORD AND CUT AND THRUST SWORD.

*Explanation.*

*Cavalry Discipline*—The elements of Riding, Marchings, Wheelings and Evolutions of a Squadron.

*Infantry Discipline—Marchings, Wheelings,* and *Facings, Manual Exercise* and *Evolutions*: shewing the officers their respective posts in the different movements, and how to command. The whole agreeably to the system laid down for the United States army.

*Cavalry Broad Sword*—The *six divisions of movements,* with *attack* and *defence* in speed.

*Infantry and Artillery Sword Cut & Thrust*—For personal defence on foot, so as to be able to defend against *two men,* not acquainted with Mr. D's mode of tuition—also to know how to *attack* without being exposed, and to take advantage of your antagonist.

Mr. D. in order to give every gentleman an opportunity of being instructed, will teach the aforesaid branches (riding excepted, it being a separate charge) in ONE COURSE OF LESSONS, which can be taken in 50 days—and the whole amount of tuition not exceeding the small sum of 15 dollars, with 5 dollars as entrance money—having formerly received 35 dollars for the same instruction.

From Mr. D's long experience, having been FIFTEEN YEARS in the armies of Europe and America, and TEN YEARS constantly engaged in military instruction, hopes to give such gentlemen as will favor him with their patronage, every satisfaction.

For entrance please to apply at the Columbian Tavern, where there is a subscription paper. There will be given private lessons to such gentlemen at their houses as wish it. Also, there will be received a class of boys from 14 to 17.

11– Lexington, March 11, 1815.

## Attention!

THE Members of the MISSISSINIWAY TROOP OF CAVALRY, are requested to meet (without uniform) at the Columbian Inn, on Saturday the 18th of March, at 2 o'clock, on business of great importance to the troop. By order of the Captain, J. LEMON, ORD'LY SERG'T.

March 4, 1815. 10–

## One Cent Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber's employ last spring, JOHN ABBOTT, an apprentice to the Rope-Making Business, about 19 years of age.—Whoever will deliver the said Boy to me shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

CHARLES BUCK.

Versailles, Feb. 27, 1814. 10–3

## Hand and Machine Cards.

THE NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY inform their friends and customers, as also the customers of the late firm of WILLIAM WHITTEMORE & CO. Boston, that having extended their machinery for stitching all kinds of Cards, they keep constantly on hand a regular supply of WOOL & COTTON CARDS, TOW CARDS, HORSE CARDS, CLOTHIERS and HATTERS JACKS—Also MACHINE CARDS, FILLETTING & COMB PLATE—all warranted of superior quality.—Orders punctually and faithfully executed on liberal terms.

TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE,
Agent N. York Manufacturing Company,
No. 133, Pearl-street.

New-York, Feb. 14, 1815.

COTTON & WOOL CARDS for Machinery, may be had of the above Manufacture at
LEWIS SANDERS',
Lexington.

March 1, 1815. 10-6m.

## STOP THE THIEF!!!

A man who calls himself JOHN JONES, and has been known in my neighbourhood as a flax dresser, came to my house last evening, and departed soon after dark and took with him a Negro boy and a bay mare, both belonging to me; the boy is named Solomon, is about 12 years old, has a scar in his forehead, and had on a light coloured cotton jacket, tow linen overalls, an old hat, and good pair of shoes. The mare has a bald face—5 years old this spring—trots, and no brands. Jones rode himself a foxed eared bay horse—at least 12 years old—had on a pair of old boots, a drab coloured coat and blue overalls—he said he lived within 9 miles of Newport, and is 55 years of age. TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD will be given for apprehending the thief, or for delivering to me the negro and mare.

JAMES POLLOCK,
living in Bourbon county near Millersburgh.
Feb. 25—9—(3t)

## COVINGTON.

### *A NEW TOWN*

IS laid out at the mouth of Licking River on the farm lately owned by Mr. Thomas Kennedy—This commanding and beautiful situation is generally known throughout the Western country, situate at the confluence of Ohio and Licking Rivers in Campbell county, Kentucky, opposite to the flourishing town of Cincinnati—This situation presents a prospect, equal if not superior to any on the Ohio River—the main roads from Lexington, Ky. to Cincinnati, Dayton and western part of the state of Ohio, passes through the town; it is healthy and possesses many advantages superior to any situation in the western country, convenient to a good market, a Steam Mill and a variety of Factories. The facility with which all kinds of building materials can be procured, with many other concomitant advantages, must hold forth sufficient inducements for the enterprising Merchant, Mechanic, Manufactories, and men of business of every description. The town is laid out upon the most advantageous principles for the occupant, as every lot has the advantage of a street and alley, the centre or public square for places of Worship, Academies, &c. and a market space of 100 by 300 feet long—A suitable number of out lots will be laid out convenient to the town. The lots will be offered at public sale on the 20th day of March next, at the place aforesaid, upon the following terms:—one-fourth in hand, or a negotiable note with an approved endorser at 60 days; one-fourth in 6 months, a fourth in 12 months, and a fourth in 18 months, in bonds with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid; or a third in hand, a third in 12 months, a third in 24 months, with interest, if not punctually paid, as may suit the purchaser. A discount of 8 per cent will be made for prompt payment of the whole sum at the time of sale. This town has been established by an act of the legislature of Kentucky, and titles will be made by the trustees upon the purchaser presenting a receipt for the purchase money or the order of the proprietors. A plan of the town may be seen at John S. Gano's Cincinnati, R. M. Gano's Georgetown, Thomas D. Carneal at Capt. Postlethwait's in Lexington, and at Messrs. Bakewell Page and Bakewell, Pittsburgh.

R. M. GANO,
THOS. D. CARNEAL, } Proprietors
JOHN S. GANO,

March 1, 1815. 10

## TOWN LOTS---for sale.

Will be offered at public sale
On Monday, the 27th Instant,
(Being Court Day) a number of
***VALUABLE LOTS,***
In the flourishing town of VEVAY, the seat of justice for Switzerland county, Indiana territory.—Terms of payment—one-fourth in hand, the balance in 6, 12 and 18 months; treasury notes and notes on the banks of Cincinnati, Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington, will be received for the first payment.

DANIEL DUFOUR,
3t* JOHN F. DUFOUR.

Vevay, Indiana T. March 1st, 1815. 9

## JABEZ VIGUS

Has removed his store to the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Tandy and Castleman, and lately by Mr. D. Castleman, where he offers for sale an
*An elegant and general assortment of*
***MERCHANDIZE,***
(Purchased in Philadelphia two years past) which will enable him to sell them unusually low.

BANK NOTES, of every description, taken in payment.

A great bargain may be had in the above stock of goods at wholesale, and the payments made easy.

9 February 27.

## CONFECTIONER.

### *JOHN D. DUNCAN,*

HAVING lately fixed up his store on Mill or Poplar Row street, keeps up a general assortment in his line.

Country merchants will be supplied with
CANDIES, SUGAR PLUMBS,
SUGAR TOYS, CORDIALS, &c.
OF THE BEST QUALITIES,
And on as liberal terms as circumstances will admit.

N. B.—Commands for parties will be attended to on the shortest notice.

8 February 20.

## A Likely Negro Girl,

FOR SALE.

I am authorised to sell a likely Negro Girl, about 11 years old; she will be sold low for Cash or endorsed paper at a short date.

THOMAS HANLY.

Lex. February 27. 9-2t

## Wanted to Hire,

FOR TWELVE MONTHS,
*A steady, sober, honest Negro Fellow*

Accustomed to country work—he must be acquainted with driving waggon or carriage, and a careful hand to take care of horses.

*Enquire of the PRINTER.*

Lex. Feb. 20. 8tf

## Wanted,

SIX NEGRO MEN & ONE NEGRO WOMAN
To hire for the present year on a farm.
*Enquire of the PRINTER.*

February 20. 8

## J. C. Breckinridge,

HAVING fixed his permanent residence in the town of Lexington, will practise LAW in the County and Circuit Courts of Fayette; and in the Circuit Courts of the adjacent counties. He may be consulted at his office on Main-street, next door above Maccoun's Book Store, and a few doors below the Insurance Bank. Feb. 11, 1815. 7-tfOct.

## *DANCING SCHOOL.*

BENJAMIN LONG

RETURNS his grateful thanks to the Youg Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement they have manifested, & informs them that his School will be opened again in the house of Mr. Cornelius Coyle, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, and will continue every Saturday following for one quarter. The subscriber flatters himself with a hope that from the general satisfaction he has given, to continue to meet with their liberal encouragements.

N. B.—MINUETS will be taught if requested.

3-4 Lexington, January 10.

## John Norton

Respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE of JOHN WAINWRIGHT, and removed the same to the house next door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Cheapside, where he is now opening an extensive assortment of

***MEDICINES.***

Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in the cellar of the same room.

47-tf Lexington, November 20.

SHAD,
HERRINGS & } By the Barrel.
WHISKEY,

For sale by D. BRADFORD,
On Cheapside.

Lexington, January 16. 3

## Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF
*Williamson & M'Kinney,*
ARE requested to come forward and settle their accounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and wish to close their accounts. Jan. 7. 2-tf

## COTTON.

FIFTY BALES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
For Sale by
E. W. CRAIG.

January 20, 1815. 4-

## *To Rent*

THE HOUSE & PLANTATION
Where I now reside, situate on the Henry's Mill road, adjoining the town of Lexington. The situation is airy and commands a view of the town—the house is large and commodious—and there are about 40 acres meadow and pasture. Possession can be had immediately. For terms apply to
THOMAS GARNER.

January 23. 3

## FOR SALE,

TWO NEGROES—a very likely young Man and Woman—the Girl is a very handsome Mulatto. both brought up to house business, and the Man has occasionally worked out. For farther particulars, enquire of the Printer. Dec. 17, 1814.—51-

GREENVILLE SPRINGS

Public Entertainment will continue to be kept during the fall and winter months at the above place, by H. PALMER.

September 19, 1814. 38

## HERAN & MAXWELL

*HATTERS,*

CARRY on business nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-street.—They flatter themselves they will be able to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of purchasers, and on good terms.

26 Lexington, June 25, 1814.

## SHOE STORE.

HAY & BOARDMAN have just received an elegant assortment of LADIES and MISSES Morocco and Kid SHOES.—Likewise, Gentlemen and Youths Shoe's, which are now steady for sale, opposite the Branch Bank.

32 Lexington, August 1, 1814.

## WOOL CARDING.

WOOL taken to card on the usual terms at Sanders.

August 7, 1814.

## Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy.
*The subscriber has also,*
Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c.
*Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here.*
Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS.
A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.
*N. BURROWES.*

Mulberry-street, opposite the court-house. } Dec. 2. 49-tf

## *TO SPINNERS.*

Families in want of employment can have Wool, ready comb'd, to spin, at my Steam factory near Lexington.

LEWIS SANDERS.

November 11, 1814. 46

## BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand
*A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's*
BOOTS & SHOES,
made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,
LADIES SHOES,
of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45--tf

JUST received and for sale by J. Downing, a quantity of PRINTING INK, of a superior quality.

Also a fount of PICA, nearly new.

J. DOWNING.

Sept. 19. 38.

## FOR SALE.

THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.

TH. T. BARR,
*Agent for the owner.*

Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814. 40-tf

## *LEVI L. TODD,*

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bourbon and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.

Sept. 6, 1813. 36--tf

## COTTON YARN,

Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at reduced prices, for sale at the *Factory* of
JOHN JONES.

Water-street, Lexington. 34

Work for the Tinker ho! good wives
He is a lad of METTLE,
I wish that you could mend your lives,
As he can mend a Kettle.

THOMAS REID,

## *Copper & Tin Smith & Brazier,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he makes and mends Still Boilers and Coppers of every description—Tin-ware made and repaired, Delf, Queens, China, and Glass Ware mended in such a manner as to make them equally substantial with the new. Those disposed to call on him may find him on the old Public Spring Lot, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Woodruffs as a foundery, opposite to Mr. Lewis Sanders, and next above the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

51-tf December 19.

## To Creditors & Debtors.

JAMES COLEMAN & ROBERT MEGOWAN having assigned over all and every species of their property to the Subscriber, in trust, to satisfy in full or in equal proportion all those creditors who will execute to them a release; the subscriber for the purpose of executing this trust, will for the present attend on *Monday's, Wednesday's, Friday's and Saturday's*, where the creditors of James Coleman and Robert Megowan, individually, and of the different firms in which they are interested, shall have an exhibit of the trust and may execute the release, so as to entitle them to the benefit of the assignment. After sufficient notice is given to all the creditors, to afford them an opportunity to have the benefit of the trust the Trustee will then proceed to dispose of the various species of property, in that manner he deems best calculated to secure the interest of all parties concerned; in the intermediate time, by the aid of agents, he will endeavor to procure such information as to the situation and value of the property in trust, and adjust the balances due them, so as to enable him to exhibit to the creditors signing the release, a complete history of the situation and value of each and every species of property, and will then receive sealed proposals from those creditors for any part of said estate or adopt such other plans for the disposition of the property as may be agreed on at a meeting of said creditors, personally or by proxy.

Wm. S. DALLAM, *Trustee.*

Lexington, Dec 14, 1814. 51-tf

## SUGAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE,
70 barrels of Orleans Sugar, of prime quality.
B. BLOUNT.

Lexington, Nov. 21. 47-tf

## VALUABLE PROPERTY

*For sale, in Lexington.*

The subscriber offers for sale several VALUABLE LOTS, as follow:

LOT No. 1—is a piece of ground on Main st. 22 feet with a 5 foot alley, 107 feet back with the privilege of building over said alley, & joining J. P. Schatzell, esq's. wall—The back part of said lot from the alley is 107 feet, and 27 feet wide on Short street.

No. 2—is the lot adjoining the above lot—is 23 feet wide, and 107 feet back—on said lot is a frame building &c. occupied at present by Dr. Dudley.

No. 3—is a vacant lot on Short street, near the public square, is 60 feet in front, running back to the next street 231 feet. It is an excellent situation for a tavern. I will sell it altogether or divide it as may suit purchasers.

No. 4—is a piece or parcel of ground lying near the Steam mill—a corner lot, bounded by Mill street and Steam mill street—109½ feet on the latter and 80 feet on the former to an alley. I will sell it in whole or divide it as may suit purchasers.

No. 5—is situated on High street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Carnes, is 40 feet on said street, running back 150 feet to an alley.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will learn the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on Short street.

BARTHOLOMEW BLUNT.

October 17. 43

## *Coach and Harness Making.*

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49—tf

## *SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.*

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best
*DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.*
Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

*JOHN BRIDGES,*

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for *TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes*, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814

*HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS,*

HAVE established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on an extensive scale, on Water street, where they have on hand a constant supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The workmen engaged in the factory are first rate, having been employed out of the factories at Pittsburgh, where the nail making business has arrived at so high a state of improvement. Their work will not be excelled by any work of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Smith's Shop is also conducted at the same place—where business in that line will be executed on the shortest notice and the best manner.

Those who think proper to favour us with their custom can be supplied by wholesale or retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. & L. HAWKINS, on Main street.

32-tf August 8, 1814.

*DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.*

The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having any demands against said firm, are requested to call for payment—those indebted are also requested to call and discharge their acccounts or they will be put into an officer's hands for collection.

JOHN LOWRY.
HIRAM SHAW.

Sept. 19. 38

N. B.—The business will be continued at the old stand by J. LOWRY.

## *The Co-partnership*

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call. 41 *Hiram Shaw.*

*FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.*

*The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the*

FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork, one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding factory. They will attend at the following places on the 1st day of every court, for the reception of cloth, which shall be returned on the succeeding court days completely finished, viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj Milner's tavern in Richmond

Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Madison county, and at Tauls' place on the Tates' Creek road, three miles from the river, shall be attended to with due respect and promptness when passing to and from Richmond. The subscribers flatter themselves, from the superiority of their establishment to be able to finish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and hope to merit a reasonable share of public patronage. *HENRY BALLARD,*
*THOMAS ROYLE.*

October 17. 42

## PORTRAIT PAINTING.

MR. HASKIN from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Oil Painting of Portraits, in the room over the store of Bobb and Vigus, Cheapside, lately occupied by D. Bradford as an auction store. Mr. H. engages to perform his work to the satisfaction of his employers.—The Portraits of a number of Gentlemen taken since he has been in Lexington may be seen at his room, which is open at all hours of the day. 40-tf

## George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck, on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ him in the line of his profession.

1 January 2, 1815.

## Dancing School.

JOHN DARRAC, a native of France, and for several years a professor of Dancing, in various cities in this country, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will open in an elegant room of Mrs. G. Beck's Academy, on Jordan's Row, on Thursday next, 19th instant, a DANCING SCHOOL, where he will teach the art of Dancing in its various parts, with the most fashionable dances now taught in the northern cities, viz. Cotillions, Hornpipes, Alemandes, German and Russian Waltzes, Gavotes, and the much admired Shawl Dance. Set Dances and Reels will also be danced in the School.—ALSO,

The French Language will be taught by J. Darrac, at his leisure time, to Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of learning that language. By his mode of teaching, which experience has proved to be the best, he will be able to teach in less than a quarter, any person acquainted with the principles of the English or other languages, to read and translate any French work with satisfaction.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of being instructed, are respectfully solicited to leave their names at Mr. Girou's Confectionary Store in Mill-Street, or at Mrs. Beck's Academy.

☞ Persons wishing to take private lessons will be punctually attended to by applying to John Darrac at Mr. Giron's.

As soon as the School is organized, there will be a Practizing Ball every other week.

For terms and particulars apply as above.

2 Lexington, January 11, 181

## Silver Plating & Brass Foundery.

*I. & E. WOODRUFF,*

RESPECTFUULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand opposite Lewis Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington.—They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

THEY HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND,
*An elegant assortment of*
*Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.*
OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS,
Which they will sell much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. Country merchants can be supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

ALL KINDS OF
*Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage and Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe and Tassels.*
ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
*Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tongs, Door Knockers, &c.*
Which they will dispose of very low for Cash,
ALL KINDS OF
*Brass Work for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.*
CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTCE.
*Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.*
ALWAYS ON HAND.
They have just received an extensive assortment of

## Saddlery, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.

Lexington, April 4, 1814. 14-tf

## Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them

19-tf May 10, 1813.

## NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
*Wilgus and Clarke, in the Columbian Inn,*
WAS this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, either by note or book account, are requested to call immediately and settle the same, with Asa Wilgus, who is authorised to adjust all debts due to and from said firm, as no indulgence will be given; and all those having demands against said firm, are requested to make them.

ASA WILGUS.

February 18. 8-tf

## *Columbian Inn.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is now the sole proprietor of the COLUMBIAN INN, having purchased out the interest of Wilgus & Clarke, and has removed to Lexington for the purpose of keeping a PUBLIC HOUSE therein—The situation of this house is known to be the most convenient stand in Lexington for a tavern, being near the centre of the town and immediately opposite and not more than 50 steps from the south-east side of the court-house. The subscriber has increased the number of his beds and servants in and about his house—His table shall be furnished with every thing that the markets afford, and his bar shall always be supplied with the best FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS. The Stables are large and commodious, capable of holding upwards of one hundred horses, and shall be constantly supplied with Hay, Oats, Corn, &c. and attentive and experienced ostlers. Those who please to favour the subscriber with their custom, may rely on every attention being paid to them, to make them as comfortable as possible.

ASA WILGUS.

February 18. 8-tf

## NOTICE.

I DO hereby notify and forwarn all and every person or persons, whoever, from trading for, or taking an assignment or endorsement on 2 negotiable notes drawn by me in favor of & endorsed by Wm Clarke, and given to William Walden: both dated at Lexington, July 22d, 1814, and each for one hundred and eighty-seven dollars thirty-three cents—one payable twelve months after date, and the other eighteen months after date; as I do not intend paying said notes unless compelled by law—the consideration for which they were given, having failed.

ASA WILGUS.

February 13. 8

## *Bank Notes,*

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken by M'CALLA, GAINES & Co. for all debts due them. They earnestly request all those who are in arrearages, to avail themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disagreeable both to debtor and creditor.

Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25—tf.

## Wanted to Employ,

SIX or EIGHT hands, to work in a SHOE and BOOT Manufactory. The best prices will be paid either by the Pair, Month or Year. Apply three doors east of the Insurance Bank, to

JAMES POTTS.

Lexington, Jan. 28, 1815. 5-8t

## Broke out of a Stable,

IN Lexington, on Sunday evening last, a BAY MARE, about 14 1-2 hands high, 7 years old past, rough shod before and no shoes behind—no marks recollected, except a little rubbed with the gear.—She has been but a short time from Virginia. Whoever will deliver her to I. & E. Woodruff, in Lexington, or let them know where she is to be found, shall be satisfactorily rewarded.

5-tf January 28, 1815.

I have just recieved a quantity of

## Loaf Sugar,

OF PRIME QUALITY,
and will sell the same at 50 cents per pound.

BARTH. BLOUNT.

January 28, 1815. 5-tf

## NEW GOODS.

### *Joseph I. Lemon*

On Mill Street, next door to Asa Blanchard's Silver Smith's Shop,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, a neat and well selected assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of India, English, French, and Domestic Dry Goods—Groceries, Hard and Glass Ware, Boots and Shoes, Salt, Salt-Petre, Castings, Upper and Soal Leather, &c. &c. which he intends selling wholesale or retail, at a very small advance for Cash.

M'QUIES' Best Chewing Tobacco.

5-tf Lexington, Jan. 27, 1815.

## Downing & Grant,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE,
And are now opening at their shop on Short-street, Lexington,
*An elegant and fashionable assortment of*
**Paper Hangings,**
Composed of the richest and most modern Patterns.
ALSO,
A general assortment of
**Groceries,**
Of the best quality, consisting of—Gun-Powder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Rice, Pepper, Allspice and Nutmegs, Cheese of an excellent quality—M'Quie's best Chewing Tobacco, Spanish and Common Segars—Spun and Raw Cotton—Powder and Shot—Writing and Letter Paper—Madeira & Sherry Wines, Rum and 4th proof French Brandy, Gin, Peach Brandy, Whiskey, &c.—Oysters, Shad and Herring, &c. &c.

They keep constantly on hand an assortment of Paints, Putty and Brushes, Glass, &c. &c. all of which will be sold on the most moderate terms for Cash or Bank Notes.

PAINTING, GLAZING & PAPERING, done as usual. Feb. 6, 1815. 6-tf

## The Subscriber

WISHES TO PURCHASE A QUANTITY OF
*PLANK AND SCANTLING,*
OF DIFFERENT QUALITIES;
For which a liberal price will be given.

R. B. SPALDING.

N. B.—I wish to employ two or three Journey men House Joiners, of steady habits.

R. B. S.

Lex. January 3. 1815. 3—

## T. H. PINDELL

IS just receiving about 2000 yds superfine BLUE CLOTH, which he offers at his Store by the piece—Also—6000 lb. PRIME COFFEE, 2000 lb. PEPPER, 8 bbls. SHAD, 8 do. ROSIN, which he offers by the barrel. Grocers will find it their interest to call on him.

4- Main Street, Lexington, Jan. 24, 1815.

## For Sale or Rent,

THE HOUSE & LOT on Mill-street, opposite Mr. John Bradford.

10 1-4 Acres of WOODLAND, two miles from town, on the Henry's Mill road—and a CARRIAGE that has been about a year in use, for sale.

JOHN HART.

Lexington, February 11, 1815. 7-tf

TAKEN UP by Thomas Richetts, near Boling's Ware-house, a BAY MARE, about 14 1-2 hands high, 7 years old, branded on the near shoulder something like I, a few white hairs in her forehead; appraised to $30 before me this 9th Nov. 1814.

8-3* THOMAS CALDWELL.